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offered on the market in Silistra in a single day. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that all TKZS immediately take over the livestock of their members and set up livestock farms. Only after the conclusion of this operation can the useless animals be segregated; however, according to Decree No 2627 of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the slaughter of such animals is not permitted unless the lists and all relevant data have been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, which will decide to what use the animals will be put.

TO INTENSIFY ANTIPARASITE CAMPAIGN -- Sofia, Izgrev, 9 Nov 50

The drive to exterminate grain parasites, especially the leatherjacket, which appeared very frequently during the last year, has not been conducted in a satisfactory manner. The main cause for the mass occurrence of these pests lies in the sowing of grain in stubble fields which have not undergone previous shallow plowing. An important aid in the fight against the larva of the parasites has been offered by Soviet entomologist M. A. Zhuravlev. The system consists in systematically enclosing the infested areas with ditches thoroughly sprayed with hexachlorocyclohexane and DDT. Zhuravlev claims that, in addition to the above measures, every agricultural operation in the planting of grain crops, and especially the crop-rotation system, should be scrupulously carried out, as a deterrent to the pests.

Brigades of five to ten members will be set up in every TKZS, State Farm, and private farm. Before 10 November 1950, brigade leaders, signalmen, and observers will be called to attend one-day instruction courses.

PRIVATE FOREST LAND TO BE ELIMINATED -- Sofia, Izgrev, 10 Nov 50

At its 9 November session, the National Assembly passed a bill to amend the law on forest property. Articles 2, 5, 7, 12, and 15 are revoked. Private forest properties will be taken from their owners and will henceforth be included in forest units destined for public use according to the plan. The owners will receive a single compensation payment. In this way, about 5 million decares of forest land will be merged with the state forest fund and subjected to correct forestation procedures, with increased productivity. The collection of net profits from forest lands by communities and public institutions which previously owned these lands will no longer be permitted. The profits will be accumulated in a general fund, the management of which will also be in charge of distribution and thus end the interminable disputes on this subject among the various communities.

All forest properties, including installations and equipment, will be taken over by the Ministry of Forests or the autonomous enterprises under its jurisdiction. The communal people's soviets, convents, and other public institutions will receive the net profits due until 1 January 1951. Article 8 of the forest law will be amended and will provide an indemnification of the former owners for the properties, land, installations, etc. Article 9 will also be amended to the effect that the appraisal of installations will be based on the law of government properties.

SUPPORT BONUSES FOR HIGH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 13 Nov 50

The system of equal wages regardless of individual accomplishment is harmful to personal initiative and kills the incentive for greater work effort. The first measures to counteract this trend were taken in Plovdiv Okoliya in 1948.

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The norm for early potato production was set at 1,200 kilograms per decare; through better work methods, some trucking brigades obtained 200-300 kilograms more and consequently received 220,300 leva in extra pay. In 1949 wage bonuses were again established for potato production only and totaled 130,000 leva. In 1950 one cooperative decided to extend bonus payments for high production to every crop; as a result, considerable sums were paid for the above-norm production of early potatoes, sunflower seeds, pumpkins, and sugar beets.

The system has also been applied to deliveries of ewe's milk. Dairymen were classified into eight groups, according to the quantities of milk delivered; each of them received bonuses of cheese ranging from 15 to 60 kilograms.

The economic councils of the Farm Workers' Cooperatives are now convinced that bonuses are a powerful stimulant for higher agricultural production. Another advantage of the system is that it encourages strict control of production volumes and types of work, as well as accurate bookkeeping.

**KULAKS TO BE EXPELLED FROM COOPERATIVES -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 13 Nov 50**

Some kulaks have taken advantage of the powerful influx of farmers to join Farm Workers' Cooperatives and have infiltrated the organizations. Cooperative members must be on the alert to uncover these enemies of the people and expel them from their midst.

**FARM WORKERS' COOPERATIVES REACH NEW HIGH -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 13 Nov 50**

As of 1 November 1950, the number of Farm Workers' Cooperatives in Bulgaria was 2,562, encompassing 525,171 farms or 48 percent of all farms in the country, and covering 20.7 million decares of land, or 43.6 percent of all arable land in Bulgaria.

**COLLECT DRY LEAVES FOR FODDER -- Sofia, Izgrev, 11 Nov 50**

The Sofia Municipal People's Soviet has authorized the people's soviets and Fatherland Front organizations in Blagoev Rayon to collect fallen leaves in the Freedom Park (Parka na Svobodata), to be used for fodder.

**COTTON PURCHASING PLAN LAGGING -- Sofia, Izgrev, 12 Nov 50**

Because of poor organization of the local agencies of the Textile Fiber state enterprise and the inadequate cooperation of the people's soviets, this year's cotton purchasing plan, as of 8 November, had been fulfilled by only 42 percent.

**CONCLUDE FALL SOWING PLAN -- Sofia, Izgrev, 11 Nov 50**

The sowing plan has been concluded throughout the country; the following figures were achieved: wheat 97 percent, rye 104.7, and barley 99.5.

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